

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

Published by James Harper.]

"Truth and Justice."

[At \$1 50 in Advance.]

Volume XV.--Number 43.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

Whole Number 771.

THE JOURNAL.

Is published every Thursday morning
BY JAMES HARPER.
In Telegraph Building, Public Square.

TERMS:
1 copy one year, paid in advance, \$1 50
1 " if paid within the year, 2 00
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The following is the prize song, written by Bayard Taylor, Esq., for the prize of \$200, offered by Mr. Barnum, set to music by Mr. Benedict, and sung by Jenny Lind:

I greet, with a full heart, the Land of the West,
Whose banner of stars o'er a world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'er shadows Atlantic's wide breast,
And opens to the sunset its gateway of gold!
The land of the mountain—the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide,
Where the soul of the mighty from slumber awake,
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died!

Thou cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers from thee,
I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home—
For song has a home in the hearts of the free!
And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
And long as thy heroes remember their scars,
Be the hands of thy children united as one,
And Peace shed her light on the Banner of Stars!

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
La Belle Riviere.
The fairest of rivers that waters the vale,
That seek the far ocean, the sweet, shady dale,
The first in her beauty, light, sparkling, and clear,
Is the glorious Ohio; bright La Belle Riviere.

The Nile, that o'erflows, in the mystical land,
Where, time still enduring, the pyramids stand,
Has many wonders, but it is not so dear
To him, that loves beauty, as La Belle Riviere.

Though the worship of Bramah, vast millions pursue,
And in calm, rolling Ganges, the peaceful Hindoo,
By her sacred waters meets death without tear,
She may not compare with bright La Belle Riviere.

Should we visit the seat of the Queen of the arts,
And taste the rapture their beauty imparts?
Old Rome, thy past grandeur we sadly revere,
But what is thy Tiber, to La Belle Riviere?

The Rhine, more romantic doth challenge the name,
Of the fairest of waters, and boast of her fame;
But though old Fœdal Castles may not be found here,
She must yield the proud title, to La Belle Riviere.

In past years I lived, and still fondly dream,
Old Father Thames, on the banks of thy stream,
But much as I love thee, thou art not the peer
Of the Queen of the waters, bright La Belle Riviere.

Smithland Bank Robbed.—We have a rumor here that the Bank at Smithland was robbed of \$1,000 in gold, during an absence of the Cashier for a few days at Crittenden Springs. We understand that a free negro was arrested upon suspicion, who gave such information as will probably lead to a detection of the robbers and the recovery of the money.
Hopk. (Ky.) Press.

The Heart of Modesty.—A newly married lady requested her "liege lord and master" the other day, when going to market, to purchase a foot of mutton for dinner. That, we think, goes ahead of the young lady who spoke of being disturbed by the noise of a gentleman hen.

We received the following by mail, with a request to copy, with which we comply with pleasure. The object proposed is one which recommends itself to every good citizen. Read the circular:

OHIO IN AFRICA.

To the Friends of the American Colonization Society in Ohio.
In April, 1848, it was suggested, through the Cincinnati papers, that an effectual blow might be struck at the slave trade, and liberal provision made for the settlement of a Colony of Colored people from Ohio, by purchasing an additional portion of territory on the coast of Africa.

This suggestion was responded to by Charles McMicken, Esq., of Cincinnati, by an offer of sufficient funds to pay for the necessary amount of land for a Colony of the kind proposed. The Secretary of the Society, the Rev. William McLain, in his answer to our inquiries, on the 24th of June following, recommended that the purchase be made northwest of Liberia, so as to include the Gallinas, and thus "break up the slave trade in several of its darkest dens."

President Roberts, of Liberia, reached the United States shortly after the plan of Mr. McMicken had been announced, and gave to it his decided approval. On visiting England, the President explained to Lord Palmerston, and others, the effect of purchasing territory and settling intelligent colonists in Africa; and succeeded in convincing them that it was the most certain mode of destroying the slave trade. Samuel Gurney, Esq., who was present, proposed to extend Mr. McMicken's plan, so as to include all the territory between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and pledged \$5,000 for that object, being one-half the sum supposed to be necessary to complete the purchase.

Lord Palmerston, in behalf of the Queen, presented to the President a beautiful armed vessel, of the revenue cutter class, in which to sail home to Liberia, and to be retained for the protection of its commerce. An order was also issued, directing that a part of the British squadron, on the coast of Africa, should proceed to blockade all the ports, from which slaves have been exported, within the district proposed to be purchased, until the chiefs and kings should consent to sell their lands to be annexed to Liberia. This blockade has been rigidly enforced since that time, and has greatly contributed to the important result now attained.

In a communication dated the 17th of May last, and recently received at Washington City, President Roberts announces that he has completed the purchase of the Gallinas and several other tracts, including, with a trifling exception, the whole space desired, and that "by this act the coast of Liberia has been extended to 700 miles in length, along the whole course of which the slave trade was formerly carried on to a great extent."

The Rev. Mr. McLain, our Secretary, notified me on the 17th inst. of the purchase having been made, and that Mr. McMicken has remitted to the Society the \$5,000 which he had pledged to pay for the lands for the Ohio Colony. The portion of this territory purchased with the funds of Mr. McMicken, is designed for the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; because their proximity to the Ohio River will enable them to act in concert in any movement toward emigration; but it is to take the name of Ohio.

With the consummation of this act, a new era in African Colonization commences in Ohio. To give greater efficiency to the enterprise in which we are about to engage, the parent Society has appointed a Committee of Correspondence for Ohio, who will be called together as soon as the health of the country will permit, to organize and adopt measures for the promotion of the Colonization cause in the State.

In the meantime it is deemed important to call public attention to this subject, and to urge the necessity of the adoption of an efficient system of securing funds, to carry out Mr. McMicken's plan of establishing the new Colony of Ohio in Africa. Colored men in various parts of the State from time to time, have had the subject of emigration to Liberia under consideration, but as the Agent had no permanent fund on which to draw to aid them, their designs had to be deferred or abandoned. To obviate these difficulties and to afford every encouragement to emigration it is now proposed:

1. To call the attention of the Churches to the subject, and to ask that annual collections be made for the cause of Colonization; and ex-

pecially that a collection be taken up for the present year, (where one may not already have been made,) by the Pastors of all congregations friendly to African Civilization, on Sabbath, the 24th day of December next, that being the Sabbath preceding Christmas.

2. That the Convention to form a new Constitution for Ohio, be requested to insert a clause in that instrument, empowering the Legislature to set apart a fund for the payment of the expenses of any colored persons in the State of Ohio at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, who may determine to remove to any of the settlements now existing or that may hereafter be formed in Africa, including *Kau Mendi*, the location of the *Amistad* Africans.

3. That the next Legislature of Ohio be memorialized to appropriate a permanent fund to carry out the above named design.

Should the full privileges of citizenship be denied to the colored man in the new Constitution, it would be both ungenerous and inhumane not to allow him the small pittance necessary to meet the expense of his removal to Liberia, where he can enter upon the full enjoyment of his rights.

There are not over 30,000 colored people in the State, and a portion of these, from age and infirmity, cannot emigrate. But even suppose all should go, the expenses would be a mere trifle to each citizen of the State—a tax on the \$430,000,000 of its property that would scarcely be felt.

But, then, the numbers removing annually, until comfortable arrangements are made in the new purchase, must be few, and the tax on the people the merest trifle. Suppose that 100 a year should go, the expense at \$50 each would be \$5,000, or only the one thousandth part of a mill on the dollar of the valuation of our taxable property.

There are causes now operating, principally moral and commercial, that must soon lead to a rapid emigration of colored people to Africa. The reasons upon which this opinion is founded, will soon be laid before the public, when, it is believed, there will no longer exist any serious objections in Ohio to the cause of Colonization.

DAVID CHRISTY, AGENT,
Am. Colonization Society for Ohio,
Oxford, Butler Co., O., Aug. 23.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS.

Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing or the manner of breathing. Multitudes and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a vicious and destructive habit of breathing, not carrying half way down the chest and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a good deal in open air, and in no way laced, breathe deep and full to the bottom of the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become and less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be high, raised nearly up to the arm pits, so as not to require you to stoop, you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest and the symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed that a great many tall ladies stoop, whilst a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit at work, or occupy themselves, or study, being of medium height; far too low for a tall person, this should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her, and thus prevent the possibility or necessity of stooping.—Dr. Fitch.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. JUDSON.

We are in receipt of a telegraphic communication from the Baptist mission room at Boston, conveying the mournful but not altogether unexpected intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Judson, the well known missionary to Burmah. He died at sea, on the 12th of April, nine days from Maulmain. His departure upon the voyage was touchingly described in a letter from Mrs. Judson to his children, recently published in our columns. By this calamity an excellent lady, "Fanny Forrester," of American literature, is left a widow.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Post Office Circular.

Post Office Department, Sept. 4, '50.

An examination of the Post bills, accounts of mails sent and received, and of the accounts of postmasters, has disclosed the fact that the published regulations are continually disregarded. The violation of the regulations is attempted to be excused by many postmasters, by alleging that their predecessors and others have, for a long period, been permitted to practice it without censure. After the end of the present quarter no such excuse will be admitted. Postmasters are expected to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duty, and to see that the printed regulations are strictly followed by all persons in their employment, except only in cases where different instructions have been specially given.

Every postmaster or other officer of the Department is required to report to the Postmaster General every violation of the law or regulations on the part of any other postmaster or officer of the Department, and every postmaster is specially directed to send to this office all letters or circulars which have been or shall be sent by any other postmaster in regard to the mailing or distribution of letters, or any change in the practice of his office. Special agents of the Department are required to report every postmaster at any important office who does not personally superintend its business.

All postmasters whose commissions are sufficient to allow the employment of clerks are specially cautioned not to employ more than are necessary to the prompt despatch of the business of their respective offices, nor to pay extravagant salaries. Such salaries as will secure the best services of competent and faithful clerks may be allowed, subject to the limitation prescribed by law. All commissions which are needed to defray necessary expenses are to be faithfully accounted for.

Postmasters will see that the mail arrangements of the Department are faithfully executed. They will promptly report every variation of them, with the name of the contractor who makes it, especially where different days for the mail trips, or a different mode of conveyance may have been substituted. They will also report all defects of arrangements in the days and hours of departure and arrival, and also every disconnection of one route with another.

The 31st regulation must be observed, and, in furtherance of it, distributing offices will mail matter received from other offices for distribution direct to the offices addressed, and will bag the package to the proper distributing or separating office, so that the Department shall in no case be charged with commission for doubtful distribution.

Postmasters should not mail letters or direct packages "Eastward," "Westward," "Northern," and "Southern," or by any similar designation. All letters are to be mailed and packages to be addressed to a particular office, as directed by section 81 of the Regulations; and whenever, after the first of October, 1850, letters are received at a distributing office which have been improperly sent to such office for distribution, or are distributed there in consequence of not being addressed to a particular office, the postmaster at such distributing office is directed to notify the postmaster who mailed such letters and report the facts to this office, as required by the 112th regulation, and this requirement is hereby extended to every case where a letter is sent to an office for distribution, when it should, under the regulations, have been mailed and sent direct, or to any other distributing office.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the regulations in regard to drop letters, pre-paid newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, and periodicals, and to the mailing of letters, &c., as contained in chapters 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, and 21, of the published regulations.

The late addition to the number of the clerks of this Department has enabled the Postmaster General to establish a separate bureau for the constant, thorough, and systematic examination of the post bills and accounts of the postmasters; and it is hoped that this, with the reports of irregularities now required from postmasters and other agents of the Department, and from the auditor and examiners in his office, will, in a great degree, secure the Department against the violation of instructions and other abuses.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

The water works in Allegheny City, Pa., will cost \$300,000.

Rejoicing at the Passage of the California Bill.—The Texas Boundary and the Utah Territorial Bill.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.

The most enthusiastic rejoicing prevailed here yesterday evening and last night, in consequence of the passage by the House yesterday of the California bill, including the Utah Territorial bill and the passage some days ago of the Texas Boundary bill. About sunset a salute of one hundred guns was fired by Capt. Buckingham's artillery. A most brilliant and beautiful display of fire works took place on the banks of the canal, after dark set in. Professor Grant's celebrated Calcium Light was exhibited from the top of the capitol, and completely illuminated the Arsenal, so that objects could be distinguished almost as plainly as at noon-day. Several of the principal hotels were brilliantly illuminated. A very large concourse of people assembled at the National Hotel, and complimented the Union Serenade given by the Marine band. Messrs. Clay, Webster, Rusk, Houston, Douglass, Speaker Cobb, Hilliard, and others, made short speeches, complimenting the band, and alluding in highly patriotic sentiments to the noble acts of the House of Representatives in disposing of the above great measures. I have never before seen a more general manifestation of joy. Every body appeared happy and delighted. That the passage of these bills has met with decided approbation from the citizens of the District there can be no doubt.

The Final.

The House of Representatives did another hard day's work on Saturday. The California Admission bill and the Utah Territorial Organization bill were both passed through all stages, just as they came from the Senate, and now only await the President's signature to render them laws of the land. California finally passed by the decisive vote of 150 to 57, and Utah by 97 to 85. A motion to affix the Wilmot Proviso to the latter was defeated by 78 to 69.

All the measures embodied in the defeated "Omnibus" have thus received the sanction of both Houses. Their only essential alteration is that of the Boundary between New Mexico and Texas, whereby 25,000 square miles were taken from the former and given to the latter.

The bills as passed provides as follows:

1. That the Northern Boundary of Texas shall be the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude for three degrees of longitude westward from the old line between the U. States and Mexico, or to the 103 meridian of longitude due west from Greenwich; thence follow that meridian of longitude due west to the Rio Grande, which is made the westerly limit of Texas, thence to its mouth. As a compensation for surrendering her claims to territory North of this line, Texas is to receive Ten Millions of Dollars in five per cent. bonds of the United States, whereof Five Millions are made specifically applicable to the payment of the Public Debt of Texas.

2. New Mexico, including all the Territory acquired from Mexico North and West of the above line East of the Rio Grande, and all of said Territory West of said River, is organized into a regular Territory, for which Officers are to be appointed and Courts organized as for other Territories of the United States.

3. All the Territory acquired by the United States from Mexico lying Westward of New Mexico as aforesaid and East of California is organized into another Territory under the appellation of Utah. (This territory includes the Salt Lake region, or Great Central Basin of our Continent, in which the Mormons have set up their Ebenezer.)

4. California is admitted into the Union as a State, with her chosen Boundaries and her Free Constitution; so that her two Senators and two Members already chosen may take their seats forthwith.

5. The Territories of New Mexico and Utah as aforesaid are to be admitted into the Union as States, with or without Slavery as their People shall decide. Now we know that they will both decide against Slavery. promptly, surely, emphatically.—N. Y. Tribune.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, gives the following as the secret of Mr. McKennan's resignation. "Mr. McKennan was dissatisfied with the Chief Clerk, Mr. Goddard, son-in-law to Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, who is said to have assumed to make, or promise, appointments even after Mr. McKennan's arrival, without consulting his superior.

Responsibilities of the Physician.

—Many will remember the circumstances of the capture of Capt. Bourne, by the Patigouians, at the eastern straits of Magellan, last year; of his detention among the savages 95 days, and his final miraculous escape. He relates, we learn, many interesting incidents of his captivity. Among others the following:

One day he presented his watch to the chief and explained its use; that physicians in the States employed it in counting the pulse of the sick, to determine their state of health. To his surprise he was immediately taken up as a doctor.—Though disavowing any knowledge of medical practice, he was sent to visit an old squaw who was sick.—He carried his watch, examined the pulse, looked grave, and ordered her to be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and sand. The prescription was highly efficacious, and patients rapidly multiplied. Following the example of the renowned Sangrado, the same remedy was ordered in all subsequent cases. But the captain soon learned, accidentally, that the physician was held responsible for the patient's recovery; and in case of a fatal result, the Doctor would lose his life. He promptly disowned the profession, and obstinately refused any farther practice; resolving to make himself of no farther use to them, if his services might be thus cruelly rewarded.

The foreign news by the Asia gives us the following in regard to the movements of the President of France:

"The scene at the ball at Besancon has been repeated at a ball at Nancy. It appears that an officer of the national guard approached the President in the ball room, and requested to be permitted to shake hands with him. The President refused, and in a manner imperious rather than imperial, replied, 'I am not in the habit of giving my hand to every one.' The officer set up a loud shout of 'Vive la Republique!' which was repeated by all his friends present. The *suit* of the President, who were all armed, replied by a shout of 'Vive Napoleon!' and rushing on the officer, ejected him. The greater number of those present then left, leaving the President and the authorities to entertain each other, while loud cries of 'Vive la Republique!' were heard in the streets of Nancy."

NEWSPAPERS.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occasion calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one or two men, it is the wisdom of the age, of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides they never think much or find much to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without a taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to set down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who then would be without a newspaper.—Benj. Franklin.

Amiable Postal Arrangements.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Post office Department has received official intelligence from the General Post Office in London that "henceforward all letters addressed to the United States, and not directed to the otherwise sent, will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States, which are dispatched after they are posted." The British Post Office has hitherto mailed exclusively by the Cunard steamers, except when the writers have directed the letters to be sent by the American packets.

English Convicts.

We understand that the law of New York imposes a fine of \$500 upon the captains of vessels, bringing in foreign paupers and convicts, knowing them to be such. The captain of the vessel in which the English convicts were brought into New York from Bermuda, mentioned yesterday, has been apprehended, and, to avoid the fine, has agreed to take them back again. This is very well, so far. But suppose, instead of taking them back, he lands them in New Jersey or Delaware, or that he first landed them there, he would have avoided the fine, and the convicts could have passed overland to New York? We want a law by the United States on the subject. Nothing short of that will do. We understand that there are some hundreds more convicts at Bermuda awaiting passage to the United States.

Why Epidemics Stage at Night.

It was one night that four thousand perished in the plague of London of 1665. It was at night that the army of Sennacherib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent a large proportion of cholera cases, in its several forms, have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The "danger of exposure to the night air" has been a theme of physicians from time immemorial; but is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact.

It is at night that the streams of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalised matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day, gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night, when the rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night, in some parts of the city, was so great, that on some occasions many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their escape, and promote their dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety were thus unconsciously assured. At Sierra Leone, the natives have a practice, in the sickly season, of keeping fires constantly burning in their huts at night, assigning that the fires keep away the evil spirits, to which in their ignorance they attribute the fever and ague. Later, Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice, and those that have tried it assert that they have entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subject.

In the epidemics of the middle ages fires used to be lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and in the plague of London, of 1665, fires in the streets were at one time kept burning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm of rain. Latterly, trains of gunpowder have been fired, and cannon discharged for the same object; but it is obvious that these measures, although sound in principle, must, necessarily, out of doors, be on too small a scale as measured against an ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the case is different. It is quite possible to heat a room to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain; and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which comes into immediate contact with the lungs of a person sleeping.

Westminster Review.

The London Times, alluding to the death of Louis Philippe, says that whenever the history of his reign is accurately written, it will be found to have been conducted and regulated by an astonishing adaptation of petty methods to great ends; by carefully averting those explosions of energy which are apt to disturb the cause they were intended to serve—by an invariable and ingenious use of all the means afforded by the current circumstances of the day—and by lowering the standard of Government to that of the middle classes of society, instead of inciting the nation to participate in the triumphs of military or the excitement of popular power.

A traveller was recounting with an air of truth some incredible thing, when a Vermont present exclaimed:

"Dew tell! Well, it aint much, arter all! Why, a suckemaster happen'd up thair in our village that takes it down, all holler."

"What was it, Seth?" asked one of the company.

"Our organ," replied Seth, with a face so unusually sober that everybody knew something rich was coming, "our organ, the organ of our meatin' house; it imitated thunder so nat'ral, one day, that it curdled all the milk for five miles round!"